

CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

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CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1930

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You will need extra table and kitchen equipment for the threshing time. We have plain cups and saucers, plates, bowls, knives and forks, tumblers, at very low prices and can supply all your needs.

We also have the cheapest line of enamelware that we have ever shown, ranging in prices from ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

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Wm. Laut

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To Our Coal Customers

We have received instructions from our head office that from now on, all coal purchased from us, must be paid for BEFORE LEAVING OUR SCALES. This is caused by the large outstanding carried by the different yards and is not a reflection on any individual. Please do not ask us to make any exceptions, because it simply CANNOT BE DONE.

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N. A. Johnson

Elks Band Concert Was Poorly Attended

After twice being prepared the Calgary Elks' Band gave Crossfield their long looked for visit on Sunday afternoon last.

Unfortunately the weather was not what one would expect for such an event as the day was dull and cold with every inclination to rain but in spite of these setbacks there was a fair attendance.

The president of the Elks Band Mr. F. A. Eldridge and the bandmaster arrived at the park at 2:30 p.m. a half hour before the concert was announced to commence and were welcomed by President Laut and other members of the Board of Trade, shortly afterwards the rest of the Band arrived on the grounds and at three o'clock the Band opened up their afternoon programme. Just before the last selection was played President Laut stepped to the platform and thanked the members of the Band for coming to Crossfield and giving the community such a musical treat and although the crowd was not large it was an appreciative one and he also hoped the Elks' Band would give Crossfield another visit at some future date.

After the concert the members of the Band were invited to supper at the Oliver Hotel as guests of the Board of Trade, before leaving for Calgary.

AIR FLEET VISIT A DISAPPOINTMENT

The much advertised and supposed thrilling Air Derby held in Calgary on Thursday last was more or less of a flop. The contestants in the Derby arrived from Edmonton without mishap, and outside of Capt. Hawkes, who made a record of 43 minutes from Edmonton to Calgary there was nothing to it. Hawkes has a fast plane and came in like a shot out of a gun, parked his boat and like the other participants, called it a day.

After a two hour wait Captain McCall went up and done some stunt flying, and then after another long wait we witnessed the final wind-up a sensational parachute jump. Some one jumped out of a plane but, it was so far away from the air port that you could not tell whether it was a man or a dummy—of course it was a he man. This concluded the wonderful National Air Tour with their stunt fliers, speed demons, etc.

The large crowd who had stood around shivering all afternoon waiting for something to happen, wended their way home from Bunker Hill, disappointed and some very angry.

The lighting of the large beacon on the Hudson's Bay store took place at 9:30 at night, and with a plane circling overhead shooting off fireworks it was to say the least very pretty.

Doug. Hall says that it might be of some historical value to us in years to come when we will be able to tell our grandchildren that we witnessed the lighting of that beacon forty or fifty years ago.

Among those from Crossfield and district who were seen at the Air Derby or who went down at night to see the night flying were: R. M. McCool, Mayor Williams, Wm. Urquhart, C. Casey, Ed. Meyers, Chas. Purvie, Doug. Hall, Geo. McLeod, Miss Alice Collicutt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lilley, John Chalmers, Mrs. Waldo, Miss Gladys Methelal and Mr. and Mrs. W. Miller.

The Women's Guild will hold a bazaar on November 15th.

Most Successful Tennis Tournament

The Crossfield Tennis Club had a most successful tournament on the 21st inst. The courts were in excellent condition and the players all agreed that the Elks Band playing in the Park added much to their enjoyment; the crowd watching would doubtless have been much larger had the weather been warmer. Some of the tennis played was worthy of a much larger city where a fee would have been charged to watch the games. With such star players as Miss Alison and Mr. Rogers of Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Goldie and Messrs. Winning and McKenzie of the town.

The surprise team being Mr. Porter and Mr. Jentland from the country. It was certainly a great treat to see some of the older stars, such as Lewis and Scholefield playing a good game and giving some of the younger ones some hard work to keep up with them.

The winners Winning and McKenzie were and ideal team, combining experience with youth, audacity with the judgement of Mr. Winning, which certainly proves that experience will tell.

Regarding the secondary competition held on the court kindly lent to the Club by Mr. and Mrs. Laut, up-to-date the writer has not received any report from the manager, but rumor has it that another banker with his partner covered themselves with glory. It is to be hoped that all those playing will be able to play and bring glory to the Crossfield Club next season.

The Club wishes to thank all who helped in any way to make the tournament the success it most certainly was; especially mentioning Mrs. Merriek Thomas who sat in judgement all through the cold afternoon.

Charlie Mielond Swing a Mean Ketchup Bottle

Pat O'Brien appeared before Magistrate Lewis on Sept. 22nd, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and was given 12 hours to leave town. His Worship took a lenient view of the matter as he believed Pat had been aggravated and in the melee he had received a black eye and a bad gash over it.

On a charge of wilful damage to property whereby a window in the Home Cafe was broken, Pat was ordered to pay \$1.00 towards the damage. He paid. Patrick thanked the Magistrate and explained that he had never been in trouble before and that if he had been fined he would be gone to jail.

Wm. Wolegde Retires After 16 Years Service

Wm. Wolegde who has been mail carrier from the post office to the depot for the past sixteen years has resigned the position. When tenders for the renewal of the contract were called for by the government Mr. Wolegde again tendered for the job, his tender being a trifle higher than previously and was not accepted.

Mr. Wolegde or Will as he is better known holds an unique record of not having missed a single mail train during the sixteen years. Will retires from the service the last of the month. We think the Postmaster General would have been well advised to grant the trifling increase and retain the services of such a faithful servant without casting any reflections upon his successor whom we understand is Frank Mossop, postmaster.

Ivor Lewis supplied the school with a carload of McGillivray Creek steam coal.

Flour Prices Down

Now is the time to lay in your
Winter Stock

98 lb. Apple Blossom Flour	- \$3.30
49 lb. Apple Blossom Flour	- 1.70
24 lb. Apple Blossom Flour	- .90

This is a straight flour to be had
only from

Crossfield District Co-Operative Association U. F. A. Limited

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FULL LINES OF TIRES, BATTERY
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AUTO SUPPLIES and ACCESSORIES.

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Listings solicited and inquiries invited.

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CROSSFIELD to CALGARY

ALL GOODS INSURED

Phones: 50 Crossfield

M 1010 Calgary

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A. CRUICKSHANK, Prop.

Steam Heated, Hot and Cold Water

Dining Room and Lunch Counter in Connection

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Phone 54

Alberta.

Development Work Commences On Townsite Of Churchill, Western Canada's New Seaport

Development of the townsite at Churchill, Canada's newest seaport, on Hudson Bay, terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, is expected to start next spring. Churchill is about 1,000 miles from Winnipeg. The new line to the seaboard runs from Hudson Bay Junction on the Winnipeg-Prince Albert line of the Canadian National Railway, via The Pas, Manitoba. From Hudson Bay Junction to Churchill is 600 miles. The Hudson Bay Railway was built by the Canadian National Railway.

The entire townsite at Churchill is owned by the Province of Manitoba and it is to be developed along modern town planning lines. No property will be sold, but, instead there will be long term leases. The townsite is being subdivided at stated periods, such as every three or five years.

Engineers are now at Churchill working out plans for water works, water mains and sewerage lines. The town plan will specify locations of public buildings, schools, churches, railway station, hotels, business streets, residential section and recreation grounds. Adequate surveys will be made this year. A compact settlement is planned with the initial residential construction possibly in the form of apartment houses, heated by a central plant, that would also furnish heat for business blocks and public buildings. Settlement will adhere to a carefully devised town planning scheme with proper safeguards made for future development and attention given to recreational facilities.

Many applications from those who wish to establish business houses of all descriptions at the new seaport are being received by the Manitoba Government. Three or four hotels and restaurants and a lumber yard will mark the initial construction at Churchill and work on these will probably start in October, when the survey will, it is expected, have been completed.

Bringing Crop Up-To-Date

Domestic Cereals Is Changing
Field crops, like styles, have to keep abreast of the times. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, is always on the lookout for something new and useful in the line of field crops for the Canadian farmer. Sometimes he makes new crops, and frequently he brings them up-to-date—this is what he is doing with the humble pea. Peas are a crop possessing high protein food value, but one which at the present time is difficult to handle, and often uneconomical because of loss due to break up in machine handling and the excessive cost of harvest labor. By changing the grain of the pea and making it stronger, Mr. Newman expects to produce a pea which, while retaining the desirable protein qualities of present varieties, will be strong enough to permit of harvesting with the use of the binder. In modernizing the pea the Dominion Cerealist is in fact changing a crop.

A Strange Epitaph

A strange epitaph has been discovered in Bolsover, that of a watchmaker buried nearly a century ago. It reads: "Here lies in a horizontal position the corpse of Thomas Hinde, clock and watchmaker, who departed this life, wound up in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set going in the world to come, on the 19th of August, 1856."

The Same But Different

Cabby (on being told to go to the courts of justice): And where be they?
Judge: What! A London cabby and you don't know where the law courts are?
Cabby: Oh, the law courts. But you said the courts of justice.

Canada Is Exporting Rabbits To Japan

British Columbia Agency Has Big Contract For Three Years

Angora rabbits raised and bred in British Columbia are finding a ready and lucrative market in Japan and large numbers of them are being shipped on almost every outgoing steamship for the Far East. One agency alone has a contract to supply a thousand rabbits a year for three years to the Japanese market. In Japan they raise rabbits for wool and not for meat, it is explained by J. Kumagaya, manager of the Consolidated Farmers Co-operative association, who has been supervising the shipments from British Columbia.

"We plan to furnish every farmer in Japan with at least five rabbits," said Mr. Kumagaya. "We already have provided the machinery for handling the wool in all manufacturing stages." The Japanese importers find that Canadian rabbits are superior to those raised in the Western United States, which were previously a source of supply. The cooler summers tend to produce harder stock and better conditioned fur, and as a result Japan has turned to British Columbia for the foundation of its rabbit industry.



(By Eva A. Tingey)



THE MODISH TOUCH

All Tingey models are created and sketched in Paris, and the patterns are made in New York.

So many delightful accessories to Fashion! So many delightful ways of using them! This charming evening frock, gracious and lovely in every detail, favors the clips of aine, so smart just now. It has two. One worn on the shoulder to catch a beau—how I mean, and the other at the waistline—also to catch a beau—and incidentally where a beau also might easily be caught, too!

The frock is very graceful carried out in satin—white being still popular, or pale shades of blue, green, peach, black, etc. More in brilliant red yellow or orange is stunning medium. Very fluid chiffon velvet is also a lovely material for such a model. Rather shadow effect patterned lame are seen here and there, too. This pattern may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20 and 34 to 42. It is ready for immediate delivery. It is hand cut.

Send 35 cents (in stamps or coin) to Fashion Bureau. Write carefully and plainly your name and full address, the number of the pattern and the size you want.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Facts About Empire Marketing

Denmark Leads In Giving Attention To Quality Of Exports

Referring to the problem of Empire marketing of agricultural products it was stated that the Empire Marketing Board in London, England, was doing excellent work. Denmark, it was noted, is probably the most highly organized agricultural country in the world with respect to the marketing of its agricultural products.

"One lesson which Canada must learn from her if we are to play a big part in the world's markets, is to meet in every possible detail their exacting demands. Denmark gives attention to every peculiarity of the markets she seeks to serve, which are chiefly in Britain, and nothing is permitted to go out of the country that is not of top notch quality. Danish agriculture is remarkable for this fact, for its uniformity of products of all kinds, and above all, for the marvellous system of marketing which has been built up, through which the farmers are enabled to obtain returns fully ten per cent higher than they otherwise would."

Through an equally fine system of purchasing, the farmers are enabled to buy their supplies cheaper than otherwise would be the case. Canada has another lesson to learn and that is to take more account in the future of other wheat growing countries and their possible competition. We are so accustomed to think that because we export a vast amount of wheat, we are one of the biggest wheat producers. France and Germany both produce an immense amount of wheat, much of which came into competition with ours last year, and Russia is again rapidly getting back into production and that is a big factor soon in the world markets."

Silos For The West

Many Farmers Are Alive To The Advantage Of Using Them

The silo is a valuable means for storing feed for winter use or to supplement the pastures in spring and fall. By properly packing it, particularly at the edges, when filling, and by removing six inches per day, a succulent nutritious feed is available for all classes of stock at all seasons of the year, with very little waste.

Silage has certain laxative properties which keep the digestive organs of animals in good condition. Animals receiving some kind of succulent feed have keener appetites, softer and more pliable skins and a more thrifty, more healthy appearance than those fed exclusively on dry rations.

Each year is marked by the erection of a few more silos in the prairie provinces, but unfortunately the number is not as large as is warranted by the success which attends their use. At the Dominion experimental station, Lacombe, Alberta, three general types of silos, the above-ground, the pit, and the trench, have been used for a number of years with such excellent results, that we have no hesitation in recommending them to anyone keeping a number of live stock.

Mexican Market For Seed Potatoes

Experimental work by the Mexican government along agricultural lines may open a market for Canadian seed potatoes, according to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from C. Noel Wild, Commissioner in Mexico City. Small quantities of seed potatoes have been sent to Mexico where they are being tested for growth, volume of production, etc.

If you are not envied you haven't accomplished much.

Fish Resources Of Hudson Bay

Dominion Government Making Survey Of Possibilities

In the investigation of the fish resources of Hudson Bay, the Dominion Government expedition has practically completed a survey of the west coast of the northern inland sea. So far, nothing has been found to justify commercial operations in that area.

The results, so far, however, are not disappointing, according to officials of the Fisheries Department here. Owing to the muddy bottom in the western section of the bay, it was not expected fish would be found in any large quantities there. The expedition is now proceeding to the east side of the bay, where conditions are more favorable.

So far, no examination of James Bay has been made. From the point of view of sea fishing—James Bay offers little encouragement, although there are ample quantities of fish to justify operations in the rivers flowing into the bay.

The study of fishing prospects in Hudson Bay, by the Federal Department of Fisheries, takes on an added importance at this time, because of the early completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to the shores of James Bay. The building of the road is now well advanced, and within a year it will be possible to run trains to the Bay.

Should commercial fishing prove practicable, the fish could be shipped rapidly by a direct rail route to the large cities of southern Ontario and the thickly populated areas of central United States.

First Welland Canal Built Century Ago

Lock Eight In New Canal Is Longest In World

The figure 8 and its multiples are curiously in evidence in the construction of the new Welland ship canal. For building purposes the canal was divided into 8 sections. There are 8 locks to the canal; it takes 8 minutes to fill each lock with water, and 8 hours for a vessel to pass through the entire canal. The 8 locks have each a usable length of 820 feet with a depth of 80 feet, and 82 feet is the height of the lower miter gates. The greatest height of lock wall is 130.8 feet, and lock 8 with a length of 1,380 feet is the longest in the world. The greatest width of the entrance to Port Weller is 800 feet.

Over 8,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been excavated, and more than 25,000,000 lbs. of reinforced steel used. It is interesting to note that the first Welland canal was 8 feet deep, and was practically completed in 1828, over 100 years ago. The first vessels having been locked through early in the following year.

The Subway Of Paris

The "Metro" of Paris like the "Tube" of London, and the "Subway" of New York City, grows in mileage and popularity from year to year. Last year it had 72 miles of operation. Lines and carried 850,000,000 passengers; next year it will have 80 miles, and doubtless a commensurately increased passenger traffic. Neither the New York subway, nor the London tube carries as many passengers per mile as the Paris Metro.

"Leap year" is so called because the earth goes around the sun for three years, but in the fourth it leaps over it" wrote a very youthful student in an examination paper.

MAKES GOOD-WILL AIR TRIP



The photograph above shows Ruth Alexander, noted aviatrix and holder of altitude record for women, just prior to taking off from Agua Caliente race track, Baja, California, on her "Three Flag" good-will non-stop border-to-border dash from Mexico to Vancouver and return, which she has just successfully completed. Note her top, "Maryland," official mascot on the trip.

Canadian Railway Trains Make Faster Time Than Any Other Trains in the World

A Profitable Investment

Beautifying the Farm Home Will Greatly Add To Its Value

Every unimproved or unplanted home in Canada can be made more attractive and more valuable by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and a well-kept lawn. The cost of the nursery stock required is one of the most profitable investments a farmer can possibly make, because such improvements will actually increase the money value of the place by many times the amount spent in a simple plan of home planting. It will add more value to a home and it will certainly command a better price if put up for sale. It is surprising how a few improvements will turn a mere house into a real home.

In addition to the increased monetary value the attractive farm home goes a long way in holding the family together; in keeping the young people on the farm. They will love their home and be proud to bring their friends to it. The farmer who is disposed to have flowers and attractive home surroundings will have them, no matter how busy he may be. Canadian farmers should be more writing on this subject. They should be homes in the country.

Says Contract Signed

President Of Manitoba Wheat Pool Claims That Hon. Robert Forke Is Still A Member

Hon. Robert Forke, who in the Senate declared he had not renewed his membership in the Manitoba Pool, is still a member of the farmers' co-operative organization.

In a statement issued here by C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, it is declared that Mr. Forke signed a contract with the pool in March, 1924, and he renewed this contract for another five-year period in January, 1928, his contract expiring with the 1932 crop.

"That there is no mistake in this is proved by a notation in Mr. Forke's home writing on the contract," said Mr. Burnell, "the notation reads 'send all mail to Ottawa.' If Mr. Forke is not delivering his wheat to this year then he is violating the contract he made with his farmer neighbors and is liable to the penalties provided in the contract."

Blinded Birds Used As Decoys

Italian Peasants Have Inhuman Method Of Obtaining Food

Swallows, sparrows, skylarks, finches and many other small song birds form the chief meat diet of the peasantry of Italy, according to Dr. Gilbert T. Pearson, well-known bird protectionist, who addressed the opening session of the convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The birds are lured into nets or pools of glue by living decoys or painted imitations. The living decoys are usually birds that have been blinded with red-hot needles to make them sing. Hidden in cages under thickets, they repeat incessantly, automatically, their monotonous call. They cannot stop. They go on calling out night and day until they die.

A Real Fish Story

This story from Portland, Oregon, may sound fishy.

Kenneth and John Fisher were arrested by Art Fish, deputy fish warden, charged with possessing unlawfully a truck load of fish.

Fish said Al Fishburn called his office to report the Fisher brothers' truck, loaded with fish, upset. Fish said the Fishers said they were fishermen, but Fish put the fish in cold storage until the court decided whether the fish the Fisher brothers possessed were theirs or whether Fish could confiscate the Fisher brothers' fish.

The Famous Cariboo Trail

During the summer of 1929 the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, carried a precise level line in British Columbia from Kamloops to Prince George, over the route of the Cariboo highway. This is the most northerly section of the renowned highway now open to motorists from Vancouver to Prince George.

Roadside stands in the United States now do a business amounting to more than \$500,000,000 a year.

Canadians who talk about the fast United States trains to the disparagement of their own, will some day realize that for speed on main lines, the Canadian trains not only push Uncle Sam's fastest far into the background, but that two Canadian trains make faster time than any other road in the world, for the distance, says a Montreal Star news writer.

No train in the world runs as fast for the distance as the Canadian National six-hour train from Montreal to Toronto. It covers the first part, 120 miles in five hours, or an average of 53 miles per hour. Even the much-vaunted Flying Scotsman and the Royal Scot, in England, over tracks that only Old Country railways can provide, would watch the tail-lights of Canada's crack flyer disappear.

Many people think the New York-Chicago trains are the swiftest on the continent. They make the run from the two points in 20 hours, at a rate of about 50 miles an hour. When one considers that these trains charge \$10 extra fare, have no day coaches, and enjoy the richest clientele in the world, American trains do not appear to have the best of it after all.

The Trans-Canada Limited, over the C.P.R., is the fastest train in America from coast to coast. It averages a little better than 33 miles an hour, when everything is considered. That means, the passenger, from the time he gets in at Montreal, till he gets off at the wharfside in Vancouver, takes 48 hours at the most. The Trans-Canada loses 4 hours and 12 minutes, in scheduled stops at divisional points, thus making the run about a 35-mile an hour time. When one considers the climb over two heights of land in New Ontario, and the terrific grades in the Rockies, it gives some idea of what this de luxe train must contend with. The American rivals it to do no more any better on their averages.

In the United States, the Congressional Limited, Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania, makes the 265 miles at around 52 miles an hour. But this is over one of the greatest tracks in America, if not in the world, and it traverses very level country. But the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Limited, St. Louis to Little Rock, makes 44 miles in 8 hours and 50 minutes. Compare this with the International Limited's 330.4 miles in six hours, or the regular trains doing it from seven and a half hours to seven hours and 45 minutes. And day coach passengers can ride on those Canadian trains, while on the southern railway, they must take slower trains.

The Crescent Limited, New York to New Orleans, that has showmen on board, paints its engines green, employs special coach decoration and charges extra fare, makes the 333.7 miles between Washington and Salisbury, North Carolina, in 8 hours and 50 minutes. Compare this with the International Limited's 330.4 miles in six hours, or the regular trains doing it from seven and a half hours to seven hours and 45 minutes. And day coach passengers can ride on those Canadian trains, while on the southern railway, they must take slower trains.

Successful Yacht Owner

His Majesty the King, it is not generally realized, is the most successful yacht owner who has ever lived. The "Britannia," which again distinguished herself at Cowes this year, has won him this distinction. Built 37 years ago, she has raced nearly 500 times, and has now won 290 first and 58 other prizes—an achievement which has never been equaled by any other similar craft.

Alexander the Great forbade his Greeks to wear beads, lest the enemy seize them in close combat.



"At my age one can expect anything. I often walk round the cemetery to get the feel of it."
"Oh, are you that far gone?" I often walk round the hospital."
—Pages Galko, Yverdon.

BACKACHE

Wonderful relief from pain

Backache is one of those wearying complaints which bind all their victims together with a common bond of misery. And when you are suffering from backache find a sure remedy. Fellowship prompts the writer to report of this discovery to others. Here a woman who has her gratitude to thank for knowledge of a remarkably effective treatment. Now grateful to the great news to you.

"I am writing to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Kruichen's Backache Remedy. I had received so much benefit that she begged me to give Kruichen a trial, although I had tried many things. At last, however, I tried some of her Kruichen's, and, feeling hopeful, I purchased a bottle, and I can honestly say that before I had finished the bottle my backache was gone. I have suffered for years with kidney trouble and dreadful headaches, and now I feel as if the pain altogether is wonderful." (Mrs. C.)

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Fewer convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales were reported during 1929 than in any other year since 1918.

Berence and Phyllis Zittenfeld, the 15-year-old United States girl swimmer twice, failed in their attempt to swim the English Channel, nearly reaching the French coast.

Henry Keller and his two sons, aged 24 and 26 respectively, of Hull, England, are all blind as the result of three accidents in the last few months in the factory where they worked.

The Arctic canoe expedition of Fisher Brothers and Bruder, which reached Prince Rupert recently, after covering nearly 9,000 miles in six months, is being discontinued at Prince Rupert for the winter.

Two hundred thousand persons are facing death by starvation near Cheching Honan province as the result of warfare, bandit depredations and floods, said a Chinese press despatch from there.

Official figures showed that no less than 1,792 applications for the \$15 bounty on black bear in the province of Quebec have been made by farmers and trappers in the year ending September 4, 1930.

The United States Government has been informed that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, intends taking up the St. Lawrence Waterway question immediately upon his return from the Imperial Conference in November.

Canada may be the home of the largest foreign plane assembly plant in America, if plans of the Junkers Aircraft Corporation of Dessau, Germany, materialize. A representative of that company has been looking over sites for an assembly plant for various products of the organization.

Announcement has been made by the Toronto Board of Trade that it is sponsoring the organization of an "Empire Buyers' League," to educate the public in the meaning of and need for empire trade and to promote such trade by securing pledges of voluntary co-operation from a Dominion-wide membership which it expects to enroll.

The Latest in Sleeping Cars

England Has New Type With Many Conveniences

London reports that a new type of English sleeping car has been put in service. It is described as a "bed-room car fitted with deep rubber floors, colored lights and patent ventilators. The room is finished in a soothing pale blue containing a fully sized walled bed with springs and mattress, running hot and cold water, large beveled mirrors, folding tables and heavy shutters, insuring complete darkness. There is a padded niche where for a while at the bedside, where there are also switches regulating the flow of cleaned hot or cold air. The lights dim or brighten at will." The traditional conservatism of the English doesn't get in the way of this people. That seems to be operated by restless and aggressive inventiveness which seeks constantly to make a good thing better, to provide more speed and more comfort.

Night-flying birds are less varied in color than those that are active by day.

ZAM-BUK
Ends Pain, Swelling & Bleeding of
HÆMORRHOIDS (Piles)

W. N. D. 1856

Report On Immigration

Saskatchewan Commission Submits Its Report On Immigration Matters

While some inflow of immigration has been reported in the past, it is maintained a biologically and economically sound condition of rural population must be maintained. It is urged that strict control, effective checks and proper safeguards, provincial as well as federal, be maintained.

This statement is the keynote of the report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Settlement submitted by Premier T. M. Anderson, and by him released for publication, Thursday, September 18.

Because the "reserves of unutilized land suitable for settlement in Saskatchewan are much less than is often assumed to be the case," the Commission argues that restriction of immigration rather than its promotion is essential at the present time. Consequently, it confines the greater part of its attention to the question of what immigration is permitted and that of the most approved type and that those newcomers who penetrate the restrictive barriers shall have a reasonable chance of making good.

Upon the premise that rural population is a "vine quia non" so far as Saskatchewan is concerned, and upon decisions reached after a thorough study of the 53 volumes of evidence collected in the examination of 470 witnesses at forty sittings, one of which was held extra-provincially at Regina, the Commission has a series of correlated recommendations creating a complex mechanism for the control of immigration and the regulation of settlement. Personnel of the Commission is headed by Prof. W. W. Swanson, chairman; P. H. Shelton, vice-chairman; T. John, secretary; and A. R. Louch, clerk.

The Commission's recommendations are submitted under five headings: A—The Machinery of Control; B—Immigration; C—Classes of Immigrants; D—Broad Order of Preference; E—Methods of Land Settlement and After-Care; and F—General Recommendations dealing with matters germane to the subject matter assigned to promote the development of the land and other resources of the province.

Saskatchewan being an agricultural province, the Commission deals essentially and predominantly with agriculture and land settlement. It is urged that the province "attempt to lay down certain principles of control, intended to provide for the maximum use of the land, limited by the legitimate demands of the people of this province, to maintain a healthy and growing, satisfactory to their ambitions."

The Commission makes no recommendation with respect to a quota law. Definite prohibitions are recommended, however, as to the admission of non-agricultural workers and save and except the case of a public capital (estimated as from \$1,000 to \$2,000) for themselves either in agriculture or in other lines, the restrictions do not apply in the case of British, and trained specialists "required by and trained specialists of industrial enterprises or of other lines of business," as can come in without let and hindrance.

The Commission rules definitely against state-aided immigration with certain noted exceptions in the case of the settling of old immigrants on public lands, the repatriation of Canadians now domiciled in the United States, and of British immigrants, more particularly British school boys.

Among the safeguards, the Commission advocates a head tax to property, insurance fund against illness, and a public charge against licensed immigration agencies shall not become a public charge within five years.

An alternative is suggested to homesteading which, the Commission recommends, should be discontinued.

Conferees Suggested

Dealing it obvious that "no provincial control of immigration is practicable except as it coincides with the policies adopted by the Dominion Government," the Commission must base these policies on the desires and needs of the nine provinces of the Confederation. The Commission recommends: "That an effort be made to call a conference between the representative of the Dominion Government and of all the provinces, in the hope that from such a meeting might arise uniformity of opinion concerning an immigration and settlement policy." The Commission suggests that its report be submitted to that conference as the Saskatchewan Government's recommendations on the subject. Further, it is suggested that the proposed conference follow that of the provinces has been given between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces on immigration matters.

The Commission also recommends that its report be submitted to a conference of representatives of the Provincial Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Education. The Commission, therefore, has expressed reasonable confidence that the Commission recommends that the legislation where such is necessary.

Federal Advisory Board

Realizing that co-operation is essential between the provincial and Federal Governments to make controlled immigration effective, the Commission suggests the establishment of a Federal Board to meet from time to time to consider the recommended policies of immigration and settlement. This Board, it is suggested, should be representative of every province of Canada, each province representative being empowered to state the numbers and classes of immigrants required by his particular province.

Under the Commission's plan, primary control of all immigration activities of the province would be vested in the Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources, with a Provincial Council consisting of the Deputy Ministers of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labor to control the flow of immigration and settlement in conjunction with the provincial representative on the Federal Board.

With provision thus made for determining the demand and limiting the flow, the Commission then recommends that steps be taken to encourage and assist in the settlement of immigrants, and consistent with its avowed desire to encourage British immigration, a Saskatchewan Bureau should be established in London, England, with a representative of the Provincial Council in charge. This Bureau should handle all matters of immigration affecting the province so far as they can be supervised in London, and also co-operate with other government representatives in matters affecting trade and commerce.

Affirming that "in many cases errors in past immigration policy have been caused by the fact that not only able to bear their share of public and social services, but who are not capable of doing so," the Commission states: "the province should, however, in its efforts, not to limit the number of immigrants, but to provide that only as many settlers as can be assimilated, of such type, and only under such conditions, as the rural populations shall continue to require, but only by the addition of those who are capable of rapid assimilation and whose share in the upkeep of social and public services."

The Commission, therefore, in the very limited immigration permitted under its recommendations, advocates a definite preference for British immigrants in relation to provincial immigration activities. It recommends that first efforts should be made to settle the settlement on the land of persons now resident in Saskatchewan. Next, it recommends that the Dominion Government should aid, to the extent of one-half of their transportation expenses, to the settlement of Canadians now resident in the United States to the several provinces, in which they are to be settled. Then, it recommends that every effort be made to encourage the immigration of British immigrants and that the Dominion Government be invited to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon.

British Immigration

With reference to immigration of British immigrants, the Commission states: "We are of the opinion that the greatest obstacle should be placed in the way of the settlement of British immigrants in the province, but that care should be taken to ensure that the settlement of British immigrants is not a permanent waste. It is, in our opinion, much to be desired that steps be taken to its settlement of British immigrants to enter into our national life. We admit the apparent failure of some of the schemes so far tried for the settlement of city-bred people of Britain into capable Canadian farmers, but we accept the fact that this is an excellent comparison, it is admitted that the plan of training men in British agriculture or other lines of business has not been successful, while, on the other hand, the method of assisted settlement known as the Thousand Family Scheme, has in general been satisfactory, and has added a desirable group of settlers to our community."

While it is definitely that no single agricultural worker or members of non-agricultural groups should be admitted at present except on permission of the Provincial Council, the Commission suggests a specific preference when, in the opinion of the Council, there are established farmers, and under head tax as insurance against illness, and a public charge against licensed immigration agencies shall not become a public charge within five years.

Provision has been made in the foregoing, for controlled immigration, the Commission next turns its attention to the settlement of immigrants on a fair chance of success in the new sphere of activity. Stress throughout is laid on the fact that the settlement of immigrants should be based on the availability to the settler of the various governmental services calculated to help him in his chosen line of endeavor. The Commission, therefore, advocates a complete soil and economic survey of the province be made, directed first to delimiting the areas of the province where it is believed that settlement has taken place on unsuitable land.

Having suggested the means of locating lands where the settler has a reasonable chance of success, the Commission recommends that homesteading be discontinued and that the remaining Crown lands, where above

OPEN
REAL IN QUICKEST TIME KNOWN
Saskatchewan has the largest area of Crown land available for settlement. It is immediately available for agricultural and colonization agencies. The price is in a definite order of preference. (1) To Saskatchewan settlers; (2) to British settlers; (3) to British settlers; (4) to other immigrants.

Investigation of the use of the method of disposing of Crown lands is recommended to the Government. It is urged that Crown lands be made available for settlement by requiring clearing, be cleared under Government auspices, the cost to be included in the sale or lease price of the lands.

Where the suggested soil and economic survey shows cases where settlers are located on land unsuitable for agriculture, the Commission recommends that steps be taken to transfer them to Crown lands, or to induce immigration and colonization agencies to place them on land controlled by them.

Licensing of Agencies

With regard to the licensing of immigration agencies, it is urged that the report states that "there can be no question that the greatest agency for the settlement of British immigrants in the past have been the two great railway systems and we fully anticipate that the same will continue." The Commission, however, urges that the greatest agency for the settlement of British immigrants be the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement. It states further that "immigration agencies should be a whole should not be recommended, but that the Government should be invited to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

The Commission places a high value on the importance of naturalization, the importance of which is urged that the Dominion Government be requested to compel naturalization of immigrants who have resided in Canada for a period of seven years. Education as a factor in the assimilation of immigrants is also urged. Touching on natural resources other than agricultural land, the Commission suggests that the carrying of merchantable timber be withdrawn from settlement and administration of the Province in a policy of afforestation, and urges the government to consider the protection of the forests of the province in districts where it is available for settlement, by the construction of a pulp mill.

The Commission also considered the question of the settlement of British immigrants and mortgage in the province. It is urged that the Dominion Government be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

Recommendations in Detail

Complete recommendations of the Commission are created to consider and grouped in the report, follow:

A—Machinery

1. That an advisory Federal Board of Commissioners be created to consider and recommend policies of immigration and settlement, on which shall be represented every Province.

2. That primary control of all immigration activities of the Province should be in the hands of the Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources of the Province.

3. That a Provincial Council of Immigration and Land Settlement be created consisting of the Deputy Ministers of the Department of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labor, of the Province, to control the flow of immigration and settlement.

4. That a bureau be established, representative of this Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, in London, England, to deal with all matters of immigration affecting this Province, as far as they can be supervised in London, and to co-operate with other government representatives on matters affecting immigration and settlement.

5. That a Provincial Council of Immigration and Land Settlement be created consisting of the Deputy Ministers of the Department of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labor, of the Province, to control the flow of immigration and settlement.

6. That it should be agreed that

Changing Weather

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WATERBURY'S
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the representative of this Province on the Federal Board of Commissioners should be empowered to state the numbers and classes of immigrants required by the Province.

7. That all Leases, Agreements of Sale or Mortgages affecting land in transitu, should be filed with the immigration and colonization agency and a settler should be filed with and approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and a suitable fee imposed.

Immigration Agencies

1. That any person, corporation or society desiring to engage in business as an immigration and colonization agency should (1) obtain a license to that effect from the Dominion Government; and (2) before being allowed to operate in Saskatchewan, shall obtain a Provincial license which shall impose upon such person, corporation or society, the obligation to submit all its activities in connection with land settlement to the supervision of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

2. That no licenses should be granted to any person, corporation or society, except those who, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, are capable of entering on actual programs of settlement.

C—Classes of Immigrants

1. That first efforts should be given to provide for the settlement on the land of persons now resident in the Province.

2. That no special measures are necessary to stimulate immigration to Saskatchewan of Canadians from other provinces.

3. That the Dominion Government should aid, to the extent of one-half of their transportation expenses to Saskatchewan, the repatriation of Canadians now resident in the United States, to the several provinces from which they are to be settled.

4. That every encouragement should be given to British immigrants and that the Dominion Government be invited to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

5. That the Dominion Government be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

6. That the Dominion Government be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

7. That no single agricultural workers be admitted at present.

8. That no members of non-agricultural groups be admitted under proper control by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and that measures be taken to encourage the resettling of families.

9. That when, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, there is room for immigration, preference should be given to British immigrants, and that British immigrants should be charged a head tax as insurance against illness, and a public charge against licensed immigration agencies shall not become a public charge within five years.

10. That immigrants landing in Canada take oath to obey the laws of the country and that within a period of six months, they should make application signifying their intention of becoming citizens.

11. That lands carrying merchantable growth of timber be withdrawn from settlement and administered as a forest reserve.

D—Methods of Land Settlement and After Care

1. That a complete soil and economic survey of the Province be made, and that the conclusions arising therefrom be a basis for future settlement policies.

2. That the location of settlers on settlement policies be brought to the attention of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and that the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

3. That no other person be permitted to enter except by specific permission of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement through the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

4. That where the foregoing regulations are not complied with, the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

5. That the Dominion Government be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

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agencies be permitted to lease farms for not less than ten years to immigrants in areas, in units, and in towns, only as approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

2. That homesteading be discontinued, and that the remaining Crown lands where immediately available for agriculture be sold (a) to residents of the Province; (b) to Canadians; (c) to British settlers; (d) to other immigrants.

3. That the Government investigate the use of the lease method of disposing of Crown lands with a view to settling immigrants on such lands.

4. That Crown lands found suitable for settlement be cleared under Government auspices, and the cost of this included in the sale or lease price of such lands.

5. That lands not suitable for agriculture and ranching be leased for this purpose.

6. That blocks of land suitable for agriculture and ranching be included in the ranching leases.

7. That efforts be made to transfer settlers now on lands unsuitable for agriculture, or included in areas unsuitable for ranching, to more suitable lands, under a system of government-aided migration, and that the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

8. That the Dominion Government be requested to assist in the settlement of British immigrants and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid may be noted exceptions, is frowned upon."

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RELIEF BILL HAS BEEN RATIFIED BY THE SENATE

Ottawa, Ont.—Without a division the Senate ratified the government bill to establish a fund of \$20,000,000 for unemployment relief. Senator James Murdoch, former Minister of Labor for Ontario, introduced an amendment calling for the payment of fair wages and the imposition of the eight-hour day on all construction programs initiated under the scheme, but he withdrew it without a vote being taken. In its effect, the amendment was similar to the one proposed in the Commons by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North Centre), and which was defeated.

From consideration of that measure, the Senate turned to the government bill to amend the provisions of the Customs Act relating to dumping regulations. This would give to the cabinet the power to fix fair market values for duty purposes on any commodity which was being imported into Canada to the detriment of producers of similar goods in this country.

The second day of debate on the government's tariff proposals brought from the ranks of the United Farmer and Labor members, in the House of Commons, an amendment to the Liberal amendment moved by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader.

"If there is one striking fact with regard to the budget which is now proposed, it is that there is no provision whatever that offers in any way, assistance to agriculture in western Canada," asserted E. J. Garland, United Farmer member for Bow River, who moved the sub-amendment.

His motion expressed doubt that the government possessed any adequate means for ensuring that prices to the Canadian consumer would not be increased as result of the new tariff. It voiced regret that no provision had been made for safeguarding the standards of labor. It declared that the government proposals, "Do not constitute a permanent or general cure of unemployment," and "will not enable us to secure market for our agricultural products." Finally, it set forth the view that the solution of the problem lay in the adoption of co-operative principles in production and distribution and by the public control of credit."

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg North Centre, was the second of the sub-amendment.

"The tariff proposals of the government provided for the regulation of trade in the interest of business," Mr. Woodsworth said. He asserted that the farmer received only two cents out of the 12 paid for a bushel of wheat, and that our agricultural investigation be made into food costs in Canada."

Banks In Manitoba Will Assist Farmers

Are Acting On Suggestions Made By Premier Bracken

Winnipeg, Man.—Banks in Canada have already put into effect a considerable extent, suggestions made by Premier John Bracken for relief of farmers oppressed by adverse conditions now existing in the grain market. This is the statement of Premier Bracken. Representatives of the banks and of the Manitoba Government held a conference at the Legislative Building.

The Premier stated that the party was held for the purposes of developing the market for the province's barley crop, improving the market for livestock and lessening, if possible, the number of workmen leaving the farms for the cities, where they might add to the ranks of the unemployed.

Canadian Aviator Fined

Ottawa, Ont. Central Alberta Airways of Alberta, is seeking government aid in having a fine remitted from Washington imposed on Milton R. Ontoby, of Innisfail, who after reporting to the Minot, N.D., police chief, was assessed \$500 for not reporting to a regularly appointed official of United States. Ontoby was flying to Sioux City.

Australian Flyer Killed

Sydney, N.S.W.—David Smith, one of the Australian airmen who made an unsuccessful attempt to fly to England in April, was killed when his machine hurtled earthward after his engine failed at an altitude of 150 feet. Smith jumped or fell into a garden and was picked up dead.

W. N. U. 1556

May Stop Importation Of Russian Goods

Tariff Action Against Soviet Country Held Likely

Ottawa, Ont.—Importation of goods into Canada from Russia, believed to apply particularly to coal, may be stopped by order-in-council if an amendment to the Customs Act introduced in the House of Commons by Premier Bennett becomes law. The government proposed the insertion of a new section in the Act which will empower the governor-in-council to prohibit the importation of any goods from any country not a party to the Treaty of Versailles.

That the government had Russia in mind in framing the section was indicated by the premier in the House, later, although he did not mention that country. He said there had been much discussion in the country about imports from "certain countries where the whole population is engaged in the production of goods under the direction of the government."

Russia is not a party to the Treaty of Versailles under which certain obligations are imposed on governments to see that hours of labor and rates of wages conform to a certain standard.

Aid To War Veterans

In This Connection, Canada Takes Second Place To No Nation In the World

Winnipeg, Man.—In aiding her great war veterans, Canada took second place to no nation in the world. Col. W. C. H. Wood, president of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, asserted in an address to assembled delegates at the association's annual convention here. Banding together as they were in Canada, veterans had every chance of receiving generous treatment from the Dominion Government. Trend of legislation, Col. Wood added, seemed favorable to the returned man.

Referring to the world-wide movement for peace, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wells, of Winnipeg, speaking at memorial services this afternoon, expressed the hope that the memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the war would be faded. Dead heroes of the conflict might be forgotten, he thought, in the driving endeavor to remove all traces of war.

Heavy Grain Shipments

1,771,000 Bushels of Grain Loaded in One Day On C.P.R. Lines

Winnipeg, Man.—From farm granaries in the west, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wells, over the net work of Canadian Pacific western lines on Tuesday, September 16, there poured into freight cars 1,771,000 bushels of grain for transit, an increase of nearly 200,000 bushels over the previous day. Manitoba district showing the greatest advance for that period. The report from J. G. Sutherland, superintendent of transportation, shows 1,079 cars inspected and 891 cars loaded.

Fine weather has facilitated the movement of grain with a consequent increase in storage in country elevators, at the head of the lakes and at the Pacific Coast.

Totals for the day indicate that marketing took 404,000 bushels from elevators, 608,000 from Saskatchewan, and 768,000 from Alberta.

Bootlegging Of Grain

Manitoba Wheat Pool Takes Measures To Stop Practice

Winnipeg, Man.—Active campaign against the "bootlegging" of grain by members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool continues, and now nearly four score actions are pending in the courts.

This week Pool officials have secured 13 interim injunctions against members who are alleged to have sold their grain to non-pool buyers. The Pool is claiming damages for non-delivery of the crop of its members, and at the same time is asking injunctions to prevent further "bootlegging."

Train Crash Proves Fatal

Brakenham Killed When Grain Train Collide Near Sioux Lookout

Sioux Lookout.—One trainman was killed and another injured when two Canadian National Railway grain trains, en route to the Head of the Lakes, collided in the McIntosh yards, 80 miles east of here.

Leslie White, a Brakenham, was instantly killed when struck by grain car trucks, which were hurtled through the air while Joseph Hunter, another Brakenham, suffered a broken leg. Grain cars were piled up along the right-of-way and one of the engines was thrown clear of the tracks.

MANITOBA ASKS FOR \$2,000,000 TO PROVIDE WORK

Winnipeg, Man.—Two million dollars for Manitoba. This will be the plea of Premier John Bracken when he journeys to Ottawa next week to ask for his province a share in the \$20,000,000 voted in the House of Commons for relief of unemployment in Canada. The Premier announced his "quota" with representatives of 60 urban, suburban and rural municipalities.

The session at the legislative building was the second of a series of four meetings to be held within a week. Premier Bracken conferred with representatives of the banks asking and receiving assurance of every effort to assist farmers worried by low livestock and grain values.

The selection of the undertakings which the Dominion would be asked to construct was a matter solely for the provincial government, declared Mr. Bracken. The cabinet will make its decision before he leaves for Ottawa. Completion of the Marketing cut-off on the Canadian National Railway to the Pas and development of the Riding Mountain National Park will be requested, the premier mentioned.

During the six-hour discussion, it was stated that the unemployment situation in Manitoba was more grave than in most of the other provinces. Bridge and subway programs were pressed for by delegates from Winnipeg and St. Boniface. All projects would be given consideration in the government's proposal to the Dominion, the premier promised.

Winnipeg and the suburbs have difficulties which must be met separately from those of the rural areas, the premier mentioned. In view of this fact, he announced that he will hold two sub-conferences before he leaves for the east. He will meet suburban and urban delegates and will confer with the executive of the municipal union on the agricultural situation.

At the opening of the conference, Premier Bracken stated that the government was prepared to increase its unemployment relief contribution from one-quarter to one-third of the project-costs, to parallel the one-third offered by the Dominion; to pay one-third and possibly one-half of the excess cost of winter unemployment relief work; and to pay 50 per cent. of interest charges on capital cost of work prematurely undertaken.

It was revealed that the city of Winnipeg has prepared a program of subway and bridge construction costing approximately \$7,000,000, which it would submit to the Dominion Government as part of the plan to relieve the jobless, providing the provincial administration would bear its share in construction costs.

French Wheat Crops Poor

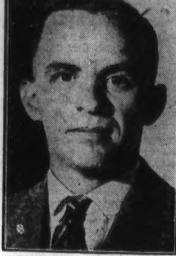
Should Estimate Be Correct Imports Will Be Heavy

New York.—The New York Times publishes the following special cable from Paris:

"The wheat crop in France this season will be so poor as to constitute a disaster, according to estimates made by Delphin Desmoulin, statistician of the Bourse de Commerce, who places the total crop at 56,500,000 quintals. Should this estimate prove accurate, France will be obliged to import 20,000,000 quintals to supply her needs."

ACROSS CANADA BY AUTO

Held In Quebec



Vernon Dines, who in company with Dick Merry, both of Oakville, Ont., have set out in an attempt to cross the continent in record time by automobile.

British Cattle Men Alarmed

Canada Applies For Extension Of Quality Mark On Meat

London, England.—Canada's plan to make a mass attack on the British meat market and her official application for an extension of the national mark—the quality sign now reserved for home meat—to cattle exported from the Dominion ready for killing in Britain, is causing alarm among English and Scottish cattle farmers, according to the Daily Herald.

The seriousness of the situation is receiving the consideration of the National Farmers' Union. The national mark for beef has caused British housewives to insist upon British meat and has resulted in a higher standard of quality. Old Country Farmers have been forced to produce a higher grade of cattle and they have benefited substantially by the national mark privilege.

It is understood that the Canadian demand for the privilege of using this mark is based upon the fact that Irish cattle are already included, and the dealers who receive Canadian cattle are anxious for it to be extended to them.

The Daily Herald regards the Canadian attack on the British meat market as a blow to Lord Beaverbrook because it disproves his argument to British farmers that imports from Canada will not affect them.

Ontario By-Elections

Elections Will Be Held In Nine Constituencies On October 29

Toronto, Ont.—By-elections will be held in nine Ontario Legislative constituencies on October 29, following nominations October 18, it was announced recently, following a meeting of the provincial cabinet. These by-elections are necessitated by vacancies caused by the death or resignation of members and the changes made recently in the administration.

The constituencies affected are Waterloo South, Nipissing, Lanark South, Perth South, Algoma, Peel, York South, Brantford and Renfrew North.

Atlantic Flight Cancelled

Roosevelt Field, N.Y.—The proposed flight of Errol Boyd, Lieutenant Harry Connor to England has been cancelled, according to a cablegram received here from Charles A. Levine, owner of the trans-Atlantic plane "Columbia," in which the flight was to have been made.

Good Roads Association

Officers Are Elected At Annual Meeting Held In Quebec

Quebec, Que.—Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Highways and Mines, of the province of Quebec, was unanimously chosen as the next president of the Canadian Good Roads Association at the annual meeting here.

Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, is first vice-president; Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways of Saskatchewan, second vice-president; and Hon. W. R. Hibbs, Minister of Public Works of Newfoundland, third vice-president.

George McNamee, of Montreal, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, while 19 directors from all sections of Canada were also chosen.

Canada Has Retired From League Council

Not Eligible For Re-Election For Next Three Years

Geneva, Switzerland.—The Irish Free State replaced the Dominion of Canada as a member of the council of the League of Nations. There were three retiring members of the council, namely, Cuba, Canada and Finland, and Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State were chosen to fill the vacancies.

Canada will be eligible for reelection to the council until three years have expired.

BILL TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS ACT PASSES HOUSE

Ottawa, Ont.—The bill to amend the Customs Act in respect to dumping received third reading in the Commons, after a lengthy debate. It went on to the Senate. The bill extends penalties for imported manufactured goods as well as imported natural products dumped into Canada, and makes the wholesalers and jobbers' prices in the country of origin the basis for deciding whether they are fair, instead of the manufacturers' prices.

The bill met with a great deal of opposition on the ground that it gave the Minister of National Revenue wide powers in regard to tariff impositions. Final votes were made by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North Centre), E. J. Young (Liberal, Weyburn), and John Vallance (Liberal, North Battleford). Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, was piloting the bill through the House, and defended the measure.

Mr. Woodsworth, in resuming the debate, pointed out that what he believed to be an attempt upon the part of the government to "rush through the House" a measure that should be carefully studied both by the House and by the public before it was dealt with. There should be time given to the public for an expression of opinion on such a "reactionary measure."

The prime minister had stated that he would remain in Canada rather than go to the Imperial Conference, if the present session was not ended in time to enable him to attend. It might be possible, said Woodsworth, that the Imperial Conference could get along without Mr. Bennett.

He did not agree with those who thought that the people "should take their medicine," for once this legislation was on the statute books it would be difficult to get it off again. The government was violating the right of parliament to protest against taxation.

The legislation before the House was intended to prevent a decline of commodity prices, said Mr. Young. The whole trouble with the country at present was that prices of other commodities had not declined along with farm products. This had reduced the purchasing power of the farmers and the only way to restore prosperity was to increase purchasing power. This could not be done unless commodity prices came down for there was no way of increasing farm prices.

Mr. Vallance declared the government's proposals regarding tariff affected every industry but one, agriculture. The farmers, he said, had to be content with promises.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, in a brief statement before the close of the debate, said the principle of the bill had been approved by parliament in 1922 and not until today had any protests been made. He believed it was necessary to the government's program to deal with the unemployment situation.

The bill was then given third reading.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE STRESSED BY N. Z. PREMIER

Ottawa, Ont.—"I feel confident from the little conversations I have had here in Ottawa that we will be able to get together in matters of trade to the mutual advantage of New Zealand and Canada," declared the Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, prime minister of New Zealand, addressing the Canadian Club here. "However, there can be no one-sided agreement."

The address of the New Zealand statesman traversed the fields of inter-imperial trade with special emphasis on New Zealand butter. New Zealand, he said whimsically, had secured a great deal of advertising throughout Canada in the matter of butter, and for that inexpensive publicity he was very grateful. He realized that New Zealand was supplying a particularly fine article of food, but had not suspected that it contained such political qualities.

Mr. Forbes outlined the supervision exercised by the New Zealand government in the matter of manufacturing the product, and the co-operative system of collection and sale. His country expended a great deal of money on agriculture, which was the primary industry of New Zealand. The farmers paid great attention to pasture and top-dressing. Australia and New Zealand had bought out an Anglo-German phosphate company operating in the Manawatu district of New Zealand. The result was a steady supply of phosphates for the New Zealand stockmen.

Unemployment was also a problem in New Zealand, the result of a world-wide depression. It affected that dominion to some extent, but a measure had been adopted at the last session of parliament providing for a direct tax on every male working man. The farmers paid great attention to pasture and top-dressing. Australia and New Zealand had bought out an Anglo-German phosphate company operating in the Manawatu district of New Zealand. The result was a steady supply of phosphates for the New Zealand stockmen.

Touching on the Imperial Conference, the prime minister said that New Zealand looked on this as an assembly of the very great importance.

New Zealand, he said, was intensely British in spirit. Its population was of British origin. The people entertained a great respect and affection for the Old Land, and anything that could be done to assist the Mother Country would cheerfully be done by New Zealand. The more that could be done to bring the dominions and the Motherland closer was all to the good, continued Mr. Forbes. He repeated that the claims of one's own people must be attended to first, but after that there was the broad question of co-operation with the other dominions of the Empire. The big task was to get down to working basis and, the interests of the dominions having been seen to, ascertain what mutual agreements could be made for the benefit of the empire as a whole. In New Zealand a great deal was expected from the conference.

Present at the luncheon were Hon. E. B. Bennett, prime minister, and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition.

Forestry Patrol

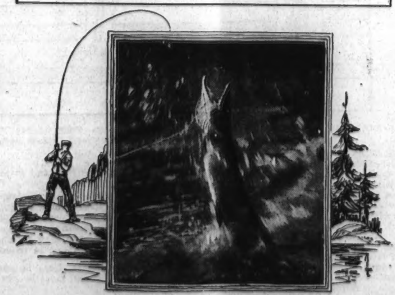
Provinces Suggest That Federal Government Should Continue To Carry On This Work

Edmonton.—Inter-provincial arrangements with the Federal Department of National Defence are in process for the continuance and operation of the aeroplane service in connection with forestry work. While the forests will hereafter be under provincial ownership and control it is felt that the operation of air services will be a difficult and costly matter for the provinces to undertake, and it is therefore hoped that they will be continued as part of the federal function.

Premier Brownlee says that Alberta is joining with Saskatchewan and Manitoba in negotiations to this effect. The importance of aerial work in forestry protection and surveys is recognized, he says, and arrangements for carrying it on as effectively as possible are being sought.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has an extensive good roads campaign.

Game to the Finish!



When the talk is of game fish, the above picture of a typical Great Northern Pike, hooked at French River, Ontario, speaks for itself. Visitors and sportsmen from the four corners of the earth pour into French River, Ontario, each summer, over Canadian Pacific Railway lines, to holiday, golf, fish, swim and canoe under the guidance of Jack Strathdee, camp manager, who delights in showing neophytes where and how to land the big fellows. The above is a fair specimen of what luck may be expected. Game fish? Just wait till you play one!

Prepare For 1931 Census

Much Useful Information To Be Gathered When Work Is Under Way

One of the first duties to which the Hon. H. H. Stevens will give his attention is the settling of the plans and arrangements for the 1931 census. The taking of the census is one of the most extensive acts carried out in any country, and although the actual count will not be made until June 1 next, preparations are fully under way.

The more important matters calling for decision are the general lines which the census will follow, settling once and for all some of the most important measurements by which the national business must be transacted for another year. In Canada the decennial census is broadly limited to two great subjects (1), population, and (2) agriculture. For industry and many other subjects the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has now satisfactory machinery distinct from the census.

On the subject of population, a number of useful questions will probably be asked. It has already been determined to include among these certain questions which will permit a scientific study to be made of the whole problem of seasonal and periodic unemployment in Canada. This is a new departure, though the recent United States census affords a precedent, and its results will undoubtedly be of permanent value. Another new feature is the collecting of a list of trading establishments of all descriptions which will subsequently be used as basis for a thorough investigation into internal trading activities in Canada.

It is hoped also to make a beginning through the population census of certain social problems, notably those connected with charitable, correctional and other institutions.

In the case of agriculture, the schedule will be much more complete than ever before. On these and various other aspects announcement may be expected from the minister from time to time as decisions are reached. All such preparations will virtually have to be completed during the early autumn, in order to clear the way for the large amount of field organization and preparatory work necessary before the huge machine required to take the census is made ready for operation.

The latter will require a staff of probably not less than 15,000 enumerators, commissioners, must reach every nook and corner of the country.

A Real Danger

Only Rags Often Cause Fire Says U.S. Chief

Life and property are endangered by only rags left lying about in attics of homes or in corners of business offices, according to Fire Chief J. C. Toplin, Blackwell, Okla. His opinion was expressed before the convention of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, at Winnipeg. Spontaneous combustion will set them afire, he said.

"If they are not destroyed immediately after being used, only rags should be placed in a can set up on legs or props of any kind so that the can will be kept from the floor and the air thus allowed to pass underneath," was the statement made in concurrence by G. W. Booth, chief engineer of the United States Board of Fire Underwriters.

Saskatchewan Pen Landing
A four per cent. increase over the same period of last year is reported for the 35th week of the 11th Canadian egg laying contest at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The pen of barred rocks owned by Mrs. W. J. Thompson, of Saskatchewan, which have led the contest from the outset, improved their position to a lead of 54.4 points ahead of the nearest competitor.

"Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?"
"Too long. He hasn't a penny left."



"And you have the cheek to open the letters?"
"Well, do you expect me to go up six stories if there's only someone in the letter?"—Buen Humor, Madrid.

W. N. U. 1856

Valuable Western Tree

Douglas Fir Of British Columbia Produces One Of Canada's Most Important Woods

The Douglas fir at present produces one of Canada's most important woods. It is a western tree, and in Canada is confined to British Columbia and the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains in Alberta. Although restricted to a narrow geographical range, it ranks sixth in the estimated amount of standing timber of merchantable size in this country, and its wood has found a wider range of foreign markets than any other native species.

Tests made by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, show the Douglas fir to be one of the strongest and stiffest of Canadian woods. For this reason, and because it occurs in large sizes, it is our leading structural timber. It attains a larger size than any other tree in Canada. Not infrequently trees of a height of 250 feet and a diameter of 10 feet have been found. Trees scaling over 75,000 feet board measure are sometimes cut.

There are few timbers in the world which serve as many wood-using industries as does this species. It is used extensively for the construction of bridges, wharves, and factories. Its timbers make strong enough to resist the application of sudden heavy loads. Its ability to withstand sudden strains makes it much in demand for beams, ship-knees, keels, decking, masts, spars, and piling in ship construction, while its hardness and resistance to abrasion, increase its value as material for flooring, especially when cut edge-grained. When crosscut, the wood blocks provide long-wearing pavement for roadways.

The grain of Douglas fir is pleasing and rotary-cut veneer possesses a particularly beautiful figure. For this reason, and because the wood can be smoothly finished and takes stain, varnish, and paint with ease, it is much sought for interior finish, paneling, and cabinet work. Its comparative lightness combined with its strength make it a valuable wood in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Douglas fir is fairly durable and therefore suitable for telegraph poles, fence material, and railroad ties.

Although botanically there is only one species of Douglas fir, there are some marked differences in size and general qualities of the trees growing in the mountains of isolated British Columbia as compared with those found in the moister climate of the Coast region. The Coast tree reaches a larger size and is more rapid in growth.

Practically pure stands of Douglas fir are found but it also occurs in stands mixed with Western hemlock, Western red cedar, Sitka spruce and minor species. It thrives best on well-drained soil, and where the climate is moderate and not subject to extremes. Under favourable conditions, where seed can reach mineral soil, it reproduces prolifically and there is no reason why Canada should not go on indefinitely supplying the world's market with this valuable wood, provided cutting is wisely regulated so that young growth may be encouraged, and provided also that forest officials secure the full co-operation of the public in protecting it against fire.

Sight Was Magnified

Company Commander In No Condition To Give Advice

It was guest-night in the mess, and after the decenter had been circulating freely the company commander designed to notice the newly-jointed malheur, who happened to be sitting next to him. "Now, my lad," he said, "I give you a spot of good advice. In this mess, keep your eyes on these two silver candlesticks, and when you see four you'll know it is time to have no more." "Thank you very much indeed, sir," said the subaltern, "but you'll excuse me, there's only one candlestick."

Honest Criticism

Milaine, the painter of "Bubbles," once told this story at a Royal Academy banquet. Said he: "I was engaged on a landscape in the country, when a rustic approached and stared at me and at the canvas. Then the rustic said: 'Ever tried yer hand at ferretography?'"

"No," I replied.
"It's quicker," urged the rustic, "and much more like!"

Require Special Ink

Chemists have been forced to develop a new fountain pen ink for the mountain city of Bogota. At an altitude of a mile and a half, visitors have been annoyed to find the ink in their pens spilling into their pockets. The atmosphere lacks sufficient pressure to keep the ink in the barrel.

Tribute To British Genius

U.S. Ambassador Dawes Speaks On Railway Development In Britain

Tribute to British genius for the benefit that accrued to the world as the result of the invention and the perfection of the steam locomotive was paid by United States Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, speaking at the opening of the centenary celebration of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

Dawes, who has had experience as a locomotive engineer, stressed the co-operation that has existed between British and American Railways.

"The railroad gauge in the United States and Canada was set at an early date as the same as that in England—four feet eight and one-half inches—and this was largely because of the early importation of British locomotives into my country," Dawes said.

In return we contributed something to the railway progress of this island. At an early date locomotives built at Philadelphia were coming over here in some quantity.

"George Washington, inventor of the air brake, received his first real encouragement in England. And I do not have to remind you of the name of Pullman, which you see everywhere upon the fine trains of Great Britain and Continental Europe."

Dawes said that although the locomotive was a British achievement, it had brought even greater benefit to other peoples than to the British themselves. He gave the development of the western United States as an instance.

Trees On The Prairies

The number of settlers visited last year by the inspectors of tree plantations was 13,012, of whom 1,524 were in Manitoba, 7,771 in Saskatchewan, and 3,717 in Alberta. The total number of trees distributed by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, since the inauguration of the scheme, in 1901, is 110,763,076; of these 1,783,181 were conifers and the remainder broad-leaved.

Creditor: "Why, I sent you my bill a month ago."

Editor: "Yes, but you wrote across the back of it: 'Please call and settle.' We make it a rule to pay no attention to manuscripts written on both sides."

Level Crossing Accidents

Nothing Is Too Foolish For Crazy Motorist To Attempt

Something close to despair is experienced after reading the latest report of the Railway Commission on motor accidents at level crossings. From April 1 to July 31 the Canadian National reported 43 accidents at protected crossings. The Canadian Pacific, in a three-month period, reported 63 mishaps. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines reported eight. This is a total of 114 accidents, all at crossings protected either by gates, by bells, by signals, by flagmen or by all these safety devices. There is a type of motorist, apparently, who is determined to get across railway tracks regardless of anything else.

The record of the accidents is amazing. Of the total, 25 were caused by motorists driving into the gates. In more than one instance they drove through both gates. One case is reported of a car ignoring the signal and running down the flagman. In another, the car, running at 50 miles an hour, ignored the lowered gates and bell-ringing, and crashed through. Another car ran through one gate and stalled on the track in front of a passenger train. The old, but astonishing story of cars running into trains standing on the crossings is repeated in several instances. Nothing is too foolish for motorists to attempt.

These accidents were not fatal, but it is obviously only too true that they saved most of the drivers. There seems to be no adequate reason why a driver who refuses to watch signals at level crossings should be permitted to continue to operate a car. His license should be taken away from him forthwith—Manitoba Press.

Embargo On Cattle

An embargo on cattle, sheep and swine shipments from England to Canada has been placed following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Leeds, England. It was announced from the Dominion Department of Agriculture that an order had been signed cancelling all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from the Old Country, except those shipments already en route.

A German professor has evolved a method of obtaining sugar for feeding animals from waste wool.

Intended For Compliment

Shamane Compared Queen Victoria To Majestic White Elephant

Probably no animal is regarded with greater respect anywhere than is the white elephant in Siam. When a young specimen of the national emblem is captured, a wide, straight path is cut through the jungle to the river, and the elephant's progress along this royal road is enlivened with acrobatic, musical and tempestuous entertainment.

A floating house, roofed with flowers, hung with curtains and carpeted with gold, awaits the pale pilgrim, and in this he is transported to Ayutthia, the ancient capital, where king and court greet him in glided barges.

Since the Siamese feel so respectful toward their sacred animal, Queen Victoria herself could not well be offended at the description penned by an early Siamese ambassador.

"One cannot but be struck by the aspect of the august Queen of England, or fail to observe that she must be of pure descent from a race of goodly and warlike kings and rulers of the earth, in that her eyes, complexion, and, above all, her bearing, are those of a beautiful and majestic white elephant."

Greenland Route Best

Safest For Air Travel From England To America

The youthful enthusiasts of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition are not alone in their belief that the clue to air communication between Europe and America is to be found in Greenland. Many Arctic explorers have stated their confidence in the eventual development of the direct air route from England to America and on to the Far East, while the experiences of trans-Atlantic flyers, not excepting those of Major Kingsford-Smith, prove how dangerous the 'long ocean hop' will always be because of fog off the North American coast.

Idaho Farmers Will Visit Show

Exhibits of alfalfa, red clover and beans may be looked for from Jerome County, Idaho, according to the County Extension Agent of the State College of Agriculture. He states there is keen interest in the World's Grain Exhibition among the growers in that county and even at this early date, many farmers are contemplating making the trip to Regina at the time of the World's Grain Exhibition by automobile.

EVA A. TINGEY'S PARIS STYLES



LOVELINESS FOR TOWN OR RESORT

All Tingey models are created and sketched in Paris, and the patterns are made in New York. Little daughter's pale pink belted frock shows dainty stitching in blue in the lining of motifs which gives it French accent. A row of machine stitching is run just near the edge of the neckline collar. The pale blue thread is crocheted into the holes making a charming finish.

Dotted Swiss, washing silk, linen, lawn and dimity are also suitable for this cute model that is so simple to make.

The Pattern No. 7223 may be obtained in sizes 4 to 8.

With the approach of autumn, it is always so useful to have a dress with some sort of jacket to complete it. There are so many occasions where just a dress—especially in town—seems a trifle inadequate.

Today's model is very smart in tweed printed silk crepe that is very voguish for fall.

The plaited blouse trim of the skirt is extremely stylish and gives it a more tailored finish.

Lightweight tweed, crepe woolsens, patterned wool jersey and cotton crepe silk are delightful ideas for this jaunty semi-sport ensemble.

The Pattern No. 7212 may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20 and 34 to 40.

The sleekest sport dress is one of the most popular and most becoming in the wardrobe.

This one is as simple as A, B, C to make.

Raspberry pink washable flat crepe is the newest shade of Paris and decidedly charming in this model. The belt is caught over with a matching crystal ring.

Bilk plique, chiffon prints, chiffon voile prints and crepe de chine also appropriate.

This Pattern No. 7221 may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20.

These patterns are ready for immediate delivery. They are hand cut. Send 25 cents (in stamps or coin) to Fashion Bureau. Write carefully and plainly, giving name and full address, the number of the pattern and the size you want.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 315 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

.....

.....

.....

Name

Town

Canada As Trading Nation

Greatest Advantage Over U.S. In Overseas Commerce, Says Dean Brock

Canada's greatest advantage over the United States in foreign trade is the attitude of mind of its citizens to overseas commerce, an outlook engendered by the British precept, "Ship, Colonies and Commerce." This was the keynote of an address by Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, before the annual meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association at Vancouver.

The terms of Canadian transportation facilities are not in Vancouver and Halifax, Dean Brock said. "They are in the ports of Europe and the Orient."

The speaker enumerated factors which must be considered in estimating what population a country could support, and chief among these, he said, was the character of the people. "Sometimes I think that it would be far better if we heard less about our great resources and more about the brains, energy and intelligence of our people," he said.

That the white race thrives best in the temperate zone, the speaker said Canada's position was that of a great rich land lying in the most desirable position between Atlantic and Pacific. Development of Canada as a great trading nation was inevitable; she would develop into a greater Britain, rather than a lesser United States.

Whitefish Supply Assured

Fry Distributed In Lakes Of The Prairie Provinces

Distribution of whitefish fry from Prairie Province hatcheries of the Fish Culture division of the Dominion Department of Fisheries for the 1930 season has been more than 28 per cent. larger than the 1929 output, or a total of 217,114,000. The fry have been distributed, in the free-running stage, in the waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, thus increasing the future supplies of whitefish in these provinces.

Whitefish eggs are handled at four western hatcheries: Gull Harbor, Manitoba; Winnipegosis, Manitoba; Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; and Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta. The largest distribution this season was from the Lesser Slave hatchery, 70,671,000 fry. From the Winnipegosis plant, 66,733,000 fry were distributed; from Gull Harbor, 65,106,000, and from Fort Qu'Appelle, 14,610,000.

The Gull Lake hatchery also handles pickerel and during the season just past, 8,274,000 pickerel fry from this establishment were placed in waters in various parts of Manitoba. At the Swan Creek hatchery, on Lake Manitoba, pickerel operations are on a much bigger scale than at Gull Harbor, and 940,000 fry have been produced there this year and successfully distributed.

Something To Pull Over

The train was pulling out of the platform. The old gentleman was just settling down comfortably. Suddenly the door burst open, and a young man scrambled into the carriage and seated himself, patting and putting, opposite the old gentleman.

The latter looked on with obvious disapproval.

"You must be very untidy, young man," he said, after a while. "Why, when I was young I never patted and got out of breath like that after a run."

"Perhaps not," returned the other, regaining his breath a little. "But I missed this train at the last station."

Country Cousin (in town)—Out in the country we have to treat the maids and other help like members of the family.

City Cousin: Goodness! Really? Here we have to treat them with great respect!



"Fancy, Mrs. Smith's two sons-in-law are fighting for her to go and live with them—in Aberdeen, and one in Penzance."
"How?"
"Yes, but the one in Aberdeen wants her to go to Penzance, and the one in Penzance wants her to go to Aberdeen."—The Daily Mail, Times, Goldenberg.

Serious Rectal Troubles Often Caused By Harsh Cathartics



ENO is pleasant, gentle, safe and sure.

A daily dash of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water, morning or night, tones up and sweetens the entire system. Acid stomach, fatigue, biliousness, quickly disappear.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

SILVER RIBBONS

—BY— CHRISTINE WHITTING PARMENTER

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CHAPTER XXX—Continued.

"No," said Charmian, as seriously as a little girl would answer the important question of some elder, "I'm doing it to get the man. I'd marry him, Grandma, if we had to live in one of those old freight cars on the siding. I've been a long time knowing my own heart. I don't wonder you doubt me. I shouldn't blame Jim for doubting either, but—but I'm not cheating him, Grandma. I'm giving him—everything I have to give."

Jim cleared his throat, and asked, to save Grandma from the tears he knew were imminent: "Have you forgotten my reputation as a shrewd business man? Why, Grandma Davis! I'm swapping myself for a wife, a house, and a grand future, and you ask if I'm getting the bad end of a bargain. I'm surprised!"

The words were light, but his husky voice betrayed him; and in another moment he raised Charmian to her feet and kissed her, a kiss that said far more than words to the old lady who gazed up at them.

"Well!" she declared, drawing a deep breath of happiness, "I don't think I've ever so glad but twice before—the day Father told me he loved me, and the night they put my baby in my arms. I'd borne two others that didn't live, you know, and I just couldn't believe that this one was all right. And he grew up to be Charmian's father! Come here, children, and kiss me, both of you. I feel sort of like singing or saying my prayers. I don't know which."

There followed a joyful dinner. John Carter stopped in as they were sitting down, and Charmian insisted that he stay. She told him the good news and he kissed her again, "right under Jimmy's nose," as Grandma said, but without the devastating effects of the day before.

It was the doctor who helped the old lady back to her chair by the window, and who, when she spoke of his own happiness said quietly: "Will you forgive me for not telling you before? You see, Grandma, it was all so horribly uncertain. If it hadn't been for Charmian I believe I'd have blown up! She was a trump to let me use her as a safety valve, and I'll never forget it. If she and my best girl aren't bosom friends at sight it will break my heart. But they will be. I'm sure of it, and now Jim Bennett knows I'm not a danger-day there ought to be some happy days ahead—for all of us."



Reduce the Acid

Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are over-stimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour. Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless, tasteless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably be in five minutes. Then you will naturally know what to do. Grudge and harmful methods will never appeal to you. Do prove this for your own sake. It may save you a great many disagreeable hours.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

tell Charmian that she can count on me to hem all her lines. I wouldn't offer if I didn't know that there's nobody in Wickfield can do it any better if I do say it that shouldn't. And to think that you're going to stay right here! It takes a load off my mind. It would have been more than flesh and blood could bear to see strangers livin' in the old Davis house. It would so. Deser, sus! there goes Luella and the deacon. Maybe they've made it up again. Do you mind if I run 'round and tell the Merrys? I dunno any one in town that'll be gladder about everything than them."

Only one other caller had appeared and that was the Merrys' Gypsy, who walked in the screen door that Miss Luella had carelessly left open, and deposited a dilapidated shoe at Grandma's feet, "for all the world," chuckled the old lady, "as if he knew we were going to have a wedding! I always said that Gypsy was a smart dog."

Now it was twilight, and a peaceful silence pervaded the old house. Main Street had grown quiet, and even the neighbors would be going home after the day's work. There hadn't been seen from this window? Grandma was thinking. She closed her eyes, visualizing the pageantry of life that had passed before her; Babler carried proudly by on a report to christening. . . . Older babies trudging sturdily to school on frosty mornings. . . . Neighbors going about their daily tasks, yet stopped to wave a greeting as they passed. . . . Young lovers strolling beneath the elms in enchanted moonlight; and friends like the old doctor borne tenderly in their resting places on a green hillside. . . . Life! That was what Grandma had seen from her shop window.

"Dear Lord, I think I think that I have lived to see this day," she murmured. And after a silence: "I was foolish to worry. Here I've been all stirred up thinking we'd get to leave the house where Father brought me as a bride—forgetting about Charmian!—wondering what she'd do when my call came and she'd be left alone. And then, right out of a clear sky, everything's all right! Charmian's babies will be born where I can see them, and her father and grandfather before her. . . . And I needn't worry about leaving her when I cross the bar—not with Jimmy to dry her tears. Come to think of it, I ought to be ashamed to have had such doubts in a world where things mostly come out right. Why, I've been so downcast it didn't seem hardly worth the trouble to live on. Once for Charmian; but now—" Grandma smiled happily at the thought, "now I declare I want to live enough long so when I meet her in Kingdom Come, I can tell him I'm his great-grandchild in my arms!"

THE END.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. There is a remedy for it. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the relief you need so soon. It ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer, but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Where Flag Poles Come From

Lefty Poles Made From British Columbia Douglas Fir

Those with a penchant for winning the record for flag pole sitting might try some of the poles cut in the forests of British Columbia recently. For the past few years some lofty poles have been sent from British Columbia to different places. Recently one was sent to the Canadian Northern Exhibition at Toronto. It was a Douglas fir, 177 feet high, 31 inches in diameter at the base, and 9 1/2 inches at the top. It was shipped to Toronto from New Westminster, B.C., down the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, up the Atlantic and the River St. Lawrence. It was a young giant of the forest 236 years old.

One of the highest flag poles shipped from British Columbia is that at the famous Kew Garden, London, England. It is 241 feet high. A 150-foot stick is to be shipped to the Canadian Embassy at Tokyo, Japan. Another one is being ordered for the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. It is 204 feet from base to tip. It tapers from 47 to 14 inches and has a content of 4,070 board feet of lumber. The flag pole in front of the Court House, Vancouver, which is an object of interest to visitors, is 201 feet high.

A Woman Tea Tester

London boasts that in Miss Margaret Irving it has the only tea-taster in Britain. Every day she samples nearly 900 different teas, and can appreciate the value of them to within a fraction of a pound. Often she selects 50 tons of tea depends on her verdict.

Minard's Liniment for Cuts and Abrasions.

To Wake up FIT Tomorrow Take one TONIGHT

Quick Relief for CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS BLOATING, ETC.

Cascarets THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Slavery in West Africa

Charges Are Brought Against Portuguese in Angola

New charges that Portugal is permitting slavery to flourish in Angola, West Africa, are made by Henry W. Nevins, journalist, and W. A. Cadbury, chocolate manufacturer, both of whom exposed inhuman conditions of labor in that colony 20 years ago. Mr. Nevins, Mr. Cadbury and two associates protest that such heavy taxes are deducted from the natives' wages as to make them unwilling to work. Quoting from a report of the British Consul General, they make the assertion "that it is now the policy of the Portuguese government to intervene for native labor and that this use of administrative force is rendered necessary in consequence of the prevailing low rate of wages. This is the yoke of slavery completed."

Angola newspapers are quoted to the effect that shipments of natives are again in full swing and that in August, 1929, a total of 1,172 natives was carried on two ships.

"There is thus a visible development of a system of forced labor for private profit," Mr. Nevins' statement concludes, recalling the late Lord Cromer's declaration, which was accepted by the League of Nations, that "forced labor exacted for private profit is slavery."

The signers appeal to Portugal to end present conditions and apply the humane, lofty principles of Portuguese legislation to Angola.

Exact Centre Of England

Lies In Warwickshire, But Exact Spot Not Certain

Where is the exact centre of England? Leamington folk say it is an ancient evergreen oak in the borough square. But Warwick says the real tree is one at Coten End in that far more ancient town, writes a holiday expert in "The Bits." Nevertheless, there is a well-known stone at Meriden, between Coventry and Birmingham, which also boldly claims to mark the real centre. One thing only seems certain—the centre lies in Warwickshire.

Record Of World's Shipping

The new 1930-1931 edition of Lloyd's Register of Shipping includes a full record of almost 63,000 steamers, motorships and sailing vessels of 100 gross tons and over that are owned by the various maritime nations of the world.

Quick Action saves trouble, worry. Keep Douglas's Egyptian Liniment always handy. Stops bleeding instantly. Cures cuts, wounds. Hair comes back. No scar remains.

Canadians make approximately 240 telephone calls a year per person. Canada is becoming distinctly "telephone conscious."

Turkey will aid its native industries.

Marriage either makes two one—or two wonder!

FROM MOTHER OF EIGHTEEN

Read How This Medicine Helps Her

Cardston, Alberta—"I am fifty-eight years old and the mother of eighteen living children. We live in a very healthy motherly condition. I have such a big family to work for. I first told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have used it for many years. When I had this picture taken, the photographer was telling me about his wife's ailments and after I told him about the Vegetable Compound he went to the drug store and bought two bottles."—Mrs. MARY B. BAZZARAC, Ex. Cardston, Alberta.

W. N. U. 1856

Forecasting Weather

No Particular Reason To Believe That the Coming Winter Will Be Severe

After a hot summer a cold winter, is a prediction already made, but not by the government meteorologists. Intense heat for many days and the long drought have given an opportunity to amateur weather prophets. Official records find in these figures no support, says Dr. Charles F. Marvin chief, the United States weather bureau.

If one thinks that a hot summer should follow a cold winter, and vice versa, the last year has furnished a disproof of that idea as any rule to go by. The last winter, particularly in the eastern part of the United States, was a mild one, and it was followed by a remarkably hot summer.

As Dr. Marvin points out, we are now in a period of temperatures above the normal, with less than average precipitation. "We have no basis on which we can successfully forecast for more than a few days ahead," he says. One of his predecessors, General Greeley, once stated that "the advances of meteorology are insufficient to justify predictions of the weather for a season to come."

I have come to the conclusion that nature feels no responsibility to make up deficiencies of precipitation or to balance the intensity of one season against the intensity of another. Excesses or deficiencies of temperatures in cold spells and in hot spells follow no special rule of averages. Meteorologists say that in the long run these things will be balanced but sometimes nature makes us wait a long time for the balance.

No exact cause can be found, according to the weather bureau, for the heat waves and droughts of 1930. With regard to the winter of 1930-31, there is no evidence of a coming change from the condition that has existed for several years.—New York Times.

Enters University At Fifteen

Toronto Boy Has Earned Money By Selling Newspapers

One of the youngest, if not the youngest, candidate to qualify for entrance into the honors course at Toronto University, is Ben Radley, 15-year-old student of Jarvis Collegiate Institute, Toronto, who has just obtained ten firsts and two second prizes in school examinations. Ben paid himself through school with money saved up from the proceeds of a newspaper route when he first started school, and now has enough money to enter university. In the fall Ben hopes to enter the biological and medical science course of the University of Toronto, where his brother, Alex, is a demonstrator this year.

The Oil For The Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, but for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cows. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

Danger From Old Tires

Many Serious Accidents Have Happened When Blowout Occurs

The worst danger from old tires is from blowouts while we are travelling at a high rate of speed. Old tires blow out more quickly in weather at high rates of speed, for the reason that the heat softens the hold of the thinned fabric and by heating the air inside the tire increases the pressure. Given certain conditions a blown tire will turn a car over and cause serious injury and possibly death to occupants. Then there is the danger of losing control because treads are worn down. On a wet road a car with tires whose treads are badly worn is sliding under control at usual speeds. Skidding is not the only danger. Striding forward with all brakes set is a common accident.



Little Helps For This Week

"Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord."—Hosea vi. 3. The task Thy wisdom hath assigned, Oh, let me cheerfully fulfill! In all my works Thy presence find, And prove Thy accents with me.—Charles Wesley.

Let us remember that we are here each day to do each day's duty with our whole mind, heart, soul, and strength. Let us live in the whole, not in the half. Then, when we go inward to reflect, we put ourselves wholly in that and find God's love and truth within the soul; and when we go outward to work or to social intercourse, we put ourselves wholly in that, and find God's presence and equality also there. So the inward world and the outward world will be equally filled and animated with the presence and the smile of our Heavenly Father.

—James Freeman Clarke.

Wool Warehouses Remain Open

Arrangements Made For Benefit Of Saskatchewan Sheep Men

In order to accommodate Saskatchewan sheep men who have been delayed in the shipment of 1930 wool because of the early harvest, this year, the wool warehouses at Regina and Portage la Prairie will remain open until November 1st, according to announcement by W. W. Thompson, manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association in Western Canada. Ordinarily the warehouses would close August 31st.

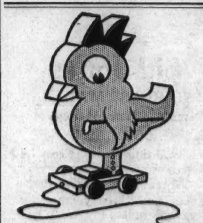
Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

Playground Of The World

Switzerland, which lays claim to the proud title "The Playground of the World," has in all about 3,600 hotels, whose total invested capital is approximately \$3,000,000,000. An army of 61,000 persons is employed to look after the needs and comforts of the travellers from all parts of the globe who patronize these 3,600 hotels.

"Did your little boy enjoy the party?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"I think so," sighed the little boy's mother. "He wasn't hungry till half-past five the next morning!"



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's a way! Castoria is the recipe on the wrapper, and it's as plain as A B C. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine. That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given to the tiniest infant—often as early as a week old. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A cooled tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; as every suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little uneasiness, a little of this Castoria is usually all that's needed.

Minard's Liniment is a household friend.

DENTIST

Dr. HARVEY D. DUNCAN,
218a, 5th Ave. W., opposite Palace
Theatre, Calgary.

Mr. J. A. HARRY MILLICAN
of the firm of Milligan & Milligan, Bar-
risters, Solicitors and Notaries, 900 Lan-
caster Building, Calgary, will be at Tre-
daway & Springgreen's office, Crossfield on
Saturday of each week for the general
practice of the law.

MONEY TO LOAN PHONE 3

Council Meetings

The council of the village of Crossfield will
meet in the office of the Secretary Treas-
urer on the first Monday of each month
commencing with February at the hour
8 o'clock p.m.
By Order of the Village Council.
W. McRory, Sec.-Treas.

W. K. GIBSON INSURANCE

ALL KINDS!
Loans Phone 68 Real Estate
Crossfield, Alberta

DENTIST

Dr. J. Milton Warren
Will be in Crossfield on Saturday of
each week at the Oliver Hotel
Also at Carstairs every Monday

Walter Major

Contractor and Builder
Estimates Given Plans Prepared
Alterations a Specialty.
Box 84 Crossfield

ALL KINDS OF TINSMITHING WORK

Neatly, Cheaply and Efficiently
Done.
Repair Work will receive
immediate attention.
Is Your Furnace Ready for Winter?

J. L. McRory

Crossfield Alberta

Classified Advertisements

For 25 words or under, 50c for our
insertion, 4 insertions \$1.00. Cash with
order.

TRADE—14 inch roller for horse-
or cattle. Phone R 1404.

FOR SALE OR TRADE
For Cattle or Grain 50 head of
choice young breeding ewes.
J. G. HARRISON
Phone 26 Crossfield

FOR SALE

Registered Shorthorn Bull 18
months, with papers. Dams sire
Prince of Wales. Apply
C. P. WARD, Carstairs

FOR SALE

15 - 30 4-cylinder International
Tractor. A bargain at \$250.00
N. A. JOHNSON, Crossfield

Sid Jones

HARNESS MAKER
Shoes and Harness Repaired
FOR CASH
Trea Building Crossfield

Marcel Haircut

Having had three years experi-
ence, I guarantee my work to be
first class.

Ladies' Spring Suits and Coats Dry
Cleaned and Pressed. Prices right.
Mrs. G. Gazeley

Saturday Night DANCE

In The Carstairs Hall

Every Saturday

Dancing 9 to 12 p. m.

Good Music—Good Floor and a
Good Time Assured for
Everyone.

All For 25c

EVERYBODY WELCOME

The Crossfield Chronicle

ESTABLISHED 1907
Published at Crossfield, Alberta
W. H. Miller, Manager and Editor
Subscription \$1.50 Per Year
U.S.A. Points \$2.00

Local advertising
Monthly Contract 25c. per inch.
All advertisement changes of copy
must be in hands of printers by noon on
Tuesday or no change made or advertise-
ments cancelled.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.

Local and General

Miss Kathleen Mair was a vis-
itor in Calgary on Monday.

E. Springsteen motored to Cal-
gary on Wednesday afternoon.

Johnnie Hogan left on Wed-
nesday night for Vancouver. Frances
Hogan left on Monday for Chicago.

J. Harrison shipped a mixed
car of cattle and hogs to Calgary
Stock Yards on Tuesday.

The Women's Guild are holding
a tea and sale of home cooking
next door to The Service Garage
on September 27th.

Constable and Mrs. Jarman and
family returned on Sunday night
after spending a two weeks holi-
day in Montana.

Miss Marjory Methel who is
attending Normal school at Cal-
gary spent the week-end under
the parental roof.

Word has been received by Rev.
and Mrs. H. Young that their
daughter Mrs. Gilmour and Mr.
Gilmour had sailed from Ireland
on Sept. 6th for New York.

Mrs. A. E. Bayeroff who was
a visitor at the manse left last Fri-
day for Lethbridge where Mr.
Bayeroff is teaching science in the
Collegiate.

O. E. Coffin was one of the big
farmers who was lucky enough to
get done threshing before the
snow storm. Bunk got 12,000
bushels of grain and 45 loads of
green feed off 500 acres.

Miss Jean Scott who has been
spending the holidays with her
parents here left on Wednesday
for Edmonton to resume her
studies at the University.

W. Major has the contract for
the building of Mr. and Mrs. J.
R. Giles new house on the farm
west of Crossfield. The Atlas
Lumber Co. will supply the material.

The Rosebud Inter-School Track
Meet will be held at Innisfail on
October 3rd. This year Crossfield
have a good chance to bring home
the shield as points are to be al-
located on a pro rata basis.

Fred Baker has given the boys
hauling grain with trucks some-
thing to shoot at, when he made
a ten mile haul with 128 bushels
of wheat on one trip on Friday last.

Mr. M. Hoffman of Clares-
holm, who recently purchased the
Hogan farm north-east of town
arrived here with his family on
Saturday and has moved onto the
place.

RALLY DAY — Don't forget
that a special Rally Day Service
will be held in the United Church
next Sunday, Sept 28th at 7.30 p.
m. A hearty invitation is extend-
ed to all parents and especially to
those in our midst who used to be
with us in the Sunday School.
Why not be there?

On Sunday, Sept. 14, Howard
Marshall, infant son of Mr. and
Mrs. Leonard Stearns, was bap-
tized at St. Frances Church, Cross-
field. The baby wore the dress
in which his mother was christ-
ened. The godparents were How-
ard Gazeley and Alice Gazeley.
After the christening a dinner
was served at the Gazeley home.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ROBERT WHITFIELD

Who passed away from this life to
a brighter on Sept. 16th, 1929
Age 74 years.

Sorrow vanquished, Labor ended,
Jordan passed,
Inserted by a Loving Sister
and family.

SNOW STORM BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Threshing in this district has been
held up by the heavy snow storm of
Tuesday night. Three inches of
snow covered the ground and with
a cold wind blowing had every in-
dication of mid-winter.

The highway between here and
Calgary was completely blocked
for twelve hours. The bus from the
south was 12 hours late and cars
and trucks south bound where stall-
ed for the night five miles south of
town. Many of them caught in the
jail left their cars and came back
to town for the night, where it was
impossible to secure sleeping ac-
commodation, and done the next
best thing by sitting in a chair all
night.

BIRTHS

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. C. S.
Casey on September 20th, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Mel
Patmore on September 12th, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. David
Goertzen on Sept. 24th, a daughter.

Following previous correspon-
dence with Mr. D. C. Coleman,
Vice-Pres. C. P. R. re Crossfield
branch line and in view of Pres.
Beatty's announcement in Win-
nipeg, R. M. McCool again wrote
Mr. Coleman urging that this
work be included in this extended
programme. Mr. McCool is in
receipt of the following letter from
the Vice Pres. which is encourag-
ing:

"A decision has not yet been
reached as to the particular works
expenditure on which will be an-
ticipated, but in the meantime full
consideration is being given to
your suggestion.

(Signed) D. C. COLEMAN,
Vice-President

Ed. Meyers received returns
from a carload of 222 University
which he had sold to the Alberta
Pacific Grain Co. and it graded
No. 1 Hard. We believe this to
be the first carload of No. 1 hard
wheat to be shipped out of
Crossfield.

Ready for World's Series Baseball Championship

With Philadelphia and St. Louis
in the world's series local interest
is beginning to get hot. Every
Bills has a truck load or two of
wheat to bet on the Athletics, and
Bob Smart is a little short of cash
right now but threatens to mort-
gage something to lay it all on the
Athletics. Glen (Speedy) Wil-
liams has a few bills left out of the
wreck which he is eager to put
on Connie Mack's fence busters.
Dad Hall is reported to have been
checking up his bank roll but has
not declared himself.

Church of Ascension

Sunday, September 28th.
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion
Sunday School every Sunday
at 10.00 a.m.
A. D. CURRIE,
Priest-in-charge.

Change in Train Time at Crossfield

Winter schedule goes into effect
on September 28th.
Northbound—
No. 521, daily 2.04 a.m.
No. 523, daily (Ex. Sun.) 9.33 a.m.
No. 525, daily 3.40 a.m.
Southbound—
No. 522, daily 5.42 a.m.
No. 524, daily 12.42 p.m.
No. 526, daily (Ex. Sun.) 6.35 p.m.

Rosebud Pancake Flour

Easy to Make. Delicious to Eat.
No indigestion when eaten.
GET IT AT YOUR GROCERS
Rosebud Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
Didsbury

J. B. HAGSTROM

Boot and Shoe Repairer
Call and get a Real Shoes Shine
Scissors Ground and Saws
Sharpened.
Give me a Trial.
North of Service Garage.

We Offer You Servants

—THRIFTY
—CONSTANT
—and EFFICIENT

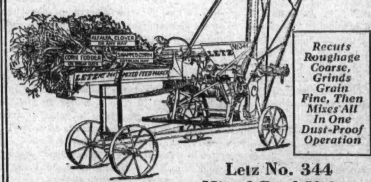
The housewife who
does her household
duties by hand is the
lowest paid worker in the world. Modern
electric appliances
can be made to do do-
mestic chores reliably,
silently, conveniently
—for less than a dime
a day.

Washing, cleaning—
every domestic duty—
can be accomplished
better and quicker
with electricity.

This new servant of
the housewife, elect-
ricity, is a willing, able
slave—never com-
plaining, never tir-
ing—always at hand day
or night—ready to
serve you at the pres-
sure of a button.

CALGARY POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Lower Your Feeding Costs by Getting More Out of Your Feed Crops



Letz No. 344
Mixed Feed Maker
with Exhauster Fan, Steel Tower
and Dust Collector on Truck

Fully 50,000 farmer owners have pos-
itively proved that you can lower the cost
of producing milk, beef, pork or mutton
with the Letz System of Home Crop Feed-
ing. They have actually proved that Letz
Mixed Feed Makers will:

1. Save 25% to 50% of present feed crops by
utilizing waste.
2. Release up to 30% of your present feed crop
average for cash crops.
3. Increase milk and meat production up to
30% through better feed preparation.
4. Save up to 25% of labor in handling feed crops.
5. Improve health and condition of all farm
animals.

Stop in and let us show you how the Letz
Mill will solve your feeding problem for you.



Gibson Bros. & Wallace
Crossfield

At this Store You Get QUALITY AND SERVICE



Calgary Beer

-- a favorite beverage with
Albertans for 39 years

THE BEER WITH THE REPUTATION

-- the choice of Old-timers;
making new friends every
day; such popularity must
be deserved.

SERVED BY THE BOTTLE
OR GLASS AT HOTELS
AND CLUBS THROUGHOUT
ALBERTA.

SOLD BY THE CASE
FROM OUR NEAREST
WAREHOUSE AT
CALGARY

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ALBERTA BREWING INDUSTRY

DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

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